(LVIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2848.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1801.

GENOA, May 30.

A RAGUSAN captain has depoſed, that there has been a revolution at Cagliari (Sardinia) in favour of the French; and that he met Gantheaume's ſquadron apparently ſteering for that place.

STRASBURG, June 7.

The reports of war again ſpread through Germany, are totally void of foundation. Kehl and Caſſel are again occupied by the French, but this ought to cauſe no alarm.

LONDON, June 13.

The treaty of Luneville could never be conſidered in any other light than a partition treaty between France and Auſtria. It was a meaſure of force directed againſt all Germany, by thoſe who had the power to dictate. It gave offence to Pruſſia, becauſe it placed France and Auſtria in the ſuſpicious light of cordial friends. It was odious to Ruſſia becauſe ſurrendered to Auſtria indemnities in Germany for what ſhe herſelf acquired in Italy. This was to ſtrike at the importance and the conſideration of Pruſſia in the empire. Not only the duke of Modena, but the grand duke of Tuſcany, was to be indemnified in the empire. Theſe ſtipulations could not be viewed by Pruſſia, but as fatal compromiſe, if not a dangerous conſpiracy, againſt her intereſt. Yet has ſhe been ſo blind for ſeveral years, as not to ſee that France is incapable of forming any alliance on German ground, but with a view of paralizing Germany itſelf. There is, however, another power in Europe, thanks to a late event, which is not yet completely the dupe of democratic intrigue; and whoſe influence, we will yet hope, may prevent a renewal of the horrors of war.

A letter from Bremen, dated June 5, obſerves, that "the emperor, wiſhing to preſerve the eccleſiaſtical electors, and the king of Pruſſia to prevent the eſtabliſhment of the grand duke of Tuſcany in Germany, it has been inferred, and not without reaſon, that a freſh continental war will ſoon take place; for it is not to be ſuppoſed that Buonaparte will conſent to reſtore Tuſcany to its lawful ſovereign, after having diſpoſed of that ſtate in favour of the infant of Parma. It is to be remarked, that the court of Vienna has replied very coldly to the notification made to it by Spain on this ſubject. The Auſtrian regiments, although they have returned to their reſpective garriſons, ſtill remain on the full war eſtabliſhment, and the officers are ordered to keep their horſes. Theſe are but ſymptoms, but they prove, at leaſt, that very little confidence is entertained in the exiſting peace. Nor is this all—We learn at this moment, that the French, diſcontented with the laſt concluſum of the diet of the empire, which deprives in ſome degree, the emperor of all power of diſpoſing of the indemnities in Germany, having repaſſed the Rhine in a ſmall number, and taken poſſeſſion of Ehrenbreitſtein and Caſſel, with a view, no doubt, of awing the empire, and forcing it to comply with its pleaſure. Should Ruſſia and Pruſſia come to an underſtanding on the ſubject, war is inevitable within ſix months."

The Daniſh ſecretary of ſtate, count Bernſtorff, has arrived in this city.

By the deſire of the king of Pruſſia, commiſſioners are appraiſing the property belonging to the houſe of Orange in Holland.

Both in Great-Britain and on the continent, the crops of grain of every kind, promiſe to be uncommonly large; and as the intercourſe between Great-Britain and the continent will be free, the plenty and the price will be equalized.

June 15.

Government are ſaid to be in poſſeſſion of letters from general Hutchinſon, dated May 1ſt, at which time Alexandria held out; but the grand vizier had advanced to Cairo. The French government is reported to have received late information from Egypt of a very unpleaſant nature for them.

The king of Pruſſia has informed the Auſtrian court, that the occupation of Hanover was a meaſure of precaution—and ſuggeſted that it would probably be ſoon evacuated.

A ſquadron conſiſting of ſeven ſail of the line, is immediately to be diſpatched to cruiſe between Cadiz and Liſbon, for the purpoſe of preventing the junction of the Spaniſh and Portugueſe fleets, which there are ſtrong grounds to think will be attempted, ſhould Portugal accede to the conditions of peace propoſed by France and Spain. Theſe ſhips are to be victualled for three months, and to be commanded by admiral Sir J. Saumarez.

Laſt night diſpatches from admiral Cornwallis were received at the admiralty. They are certainly of importance. They ſtate, we underſtand, that there has been of late an unuſual degree of buſtle and activity and preparations among the ſhips, of the combined ſquadron in Breſt waters.

June 16.

Yeſterday Sir John Parnel obſerved in the houſe of commons, that he thought the emigration from Ireland ought to be diſcontinued and diſcouraged; for it was now the greateſt evil that Ireland ſuffered.

The French frigate Lauretta, of 26 guns, has been captured off Mauſulipatam.

The king of Sardinia reſides at Naples.

On Saturday, the ſhip Dreadnought, intended for 98 guns, was launched at Portſmouth. This ſhip was coppered in one day.

On the 17th of May, the French levied a new contribution of one million of livres, on the city of Leghorn.

It is reported from Turkey, that a body of French troops have taken poſſeſſion of Montenegro; that a French ſquadron from Toulon had anchored near the Dardenelles; and that the French had invaded and were making conſiderable progreſs in Dalmatia. [Dalmatia is on the eaſtern ſide of the gulf of Venice.]

A Portugueſe frigate has arrived at L'Orient, having on board M. d'Aranjo, with full powers from the queen of Portugal; but the Spaniſh and French armies had previouſly entered Portugal. It does not appear that the king of Spain and the French republic can conclude peace with the kingdom of Portugal, without having in their hands ſome provinces of the only ally which ſtill continues attached to England upon the continent, in order to give them, by way of compenſation, when peace may be made in the latter, for the reſtoration of the Spaniſh and Dutch colonies.

A letter received from Antibes announces the reduction of Porto Ferrajo; and that Gantheaume had there captured two Engliſh frigates and ſeveral corvettes.

It appears from an article dated Breſt, that three ſhips belonging to Gantheaume's ſquadron have returned to Toulon. By this it ſhould appear that the attempt to relieve Alexandria is given up.

The embargo has not yet been taken from off the Swediſh veſſels in our ports. The Danes which were ſhut up in Greenland dock are preparing for ſea, but ſome of them, it is reported, are unable to ſail for want of hands, ſeveral, during the embargo, having entered on board different ſhips in the river.

The price of the beſt Carolina rice has fallen to 29s. 9d. per cwt. being a reduction of more than cent. per cent. within a few weeks.

The ſubſcription at Lloyd's for the widows and children of the brave men who fell in the battle off Copenhagen, on Saturday exceed 13,500l. The fund for the relief of the ſufferers by the ſplendid actions in Egypt, we are ſorry to obſerve, does not exceed 2000l.

Admiral Bickerton has ſailed from before Alexandria, in Egypt, with the greater part of lord Keith's fleet, on a cruiſe. Amongſt the veſſels of his ſquadron we find Le Tigre without her commander, Sir Sydney Smith, whoſe ſervices with the army it is deemed expedient to retain.

We have the pleaſure to learn, according to letters received by the Hamburg mail, that the corn harveſt is not leſs promiſing abroad, than it is in this country. In Suabia the proſpect is ſo flattering, that corn has not been ſo cheap during the laſt 24 years. In Pomerania, and the countries bordering on the Baltic, the ſeaſon has not been ſo promiſing in the recollection of the oldeſt man. We hope this information will be read with the attention it deſerves, as it comes from the beſt authority.

SALEM, July 30.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

By captain Crowninſhield from Algeſiras and Madeira, we are informed, that previous to his ſailing from the former place, he ſaw a letter from Genoa, dated June 17, to an American captain at Algeſiras, which mentioned, that five American veſſels had been captured by the Tripolitan cruiſers, and that two American ſhips were at Genoa, arming, determined to fight their way down the Straits. Captain C. ſaw at Algeſiras, a Gibraltar paper containing intelligence from Egypt to June 4, which mentioned that the Engliſh army ſtill continued before Alexandria—that it had ſtopped all communication from the country, and had cut off all ſupplies of water by the aqueduct. The idea of the Engliſh conquering Egypt was quite ridiculed at Algeſiras.—Captain C. alſo ſaw at Algeſiras, the Madrid Gazette, of June 10—15, containing the articles of a treaty between the Portugueſe and French and Spaniards, by which hoſtilities were immediately to ceaſe—the Portugueſe were to pay eight millions of dollars to the French, and two millions to the Spaniards—were to cede part of their territory to the latter—to have their fortreſſes garriſoned by French troops, and were to exclude the Engliſh from all their ports. On the 3d of July, a ſloop arrived at Madeira, in 3 days from Liſbon, the maſter of which confirmed the foregoing, and added, that the court of Portual had rejected the terms, ſuppoſed in conſequence of an Engliſh fleet appearing off Liſbon, of 14 ſail of the line, the commander of which had ſent in word that he had come, by order of his government, to afford them protection. Hoſtilities immediately recommenced, and the Engliſh were quitting Liſbon as faſt as poſſible. While captain Crowninſhield was at Algeſiras, two Algerine merchant ſhips were brought in by the Spaniſh gun-boats, coming from Gibraltar. The commander of one of them (an American!) informed that he momently expected a declaration of war from the dey againſt the United States, as he was much exaſperated againſt them. In conſequence of theſe 'ſqually' appearances, a ſtore ſhip from the United States, deſtined for Algiers, ſtopped at Gibraltar, and intended waiting the appearance of the American ſquadron in the Mediterranean. The captain alſo ſaid, that the dey of Tunis had very modeſtly made a requeſt of the American conſul, for 70 twenty-four pounders from his government—he did not poſitively demand them, but would receive them as a particular mark of favour. He ſhould have them encircled with fire!

The following extracts are from a letter received yeſterday, by the ſhip Prudent. They were written by a young gentlemen of this town, at Madeira:—

"July 2d—Arrived, a ſhip in three days from Algeſiras. The captain of which informs, that he read in the Spaniſh Gazette, that the Portugueſe had made peace with the French and Spaniards. The terms were, that the Portugueſe are to pay the French eight millions of dollars, and the Spaniards two millions—are to garriſon their ports with French and Spaniſh troops, and to exclude the Engliſh from all their ports.

"July 3.—Arrived the ſloop Sally, 3 days from Liſbon; ſhe brings the following intelligence:—The Portugueſe are ſtill at war, and that there were 20,000 Frenchmen within three days march of Liſbon, and that they had taken ſeveral forts. The Engliſh at Liſbon have applied to government, to know what they ſhould do; whether they ſhould leave the place or not—but they had no anſwer. Freights are very high at Liſbon, as the inhabitants are ſhipping off their property, expecting the French momently.

"We are in a very critical ſituation here (at Madeira) at this moment. It is very uncertain how our fate will terminate. If the Portugueſe conſent to the terms which are propoſed by the French, we ſhall ſoon have the Frenchmen here, and then we ſhall be obliged to pack off, unleſs the Engliſh come and take the place."

BOSTON, July 31.

Extract of a letter from New-Orleans, dated June 17, 1801.

Commodore Whipple arrived here about a week ago in a new brig, called the St. Clair, from Marietta, on the Muſkingum river; the ſaid veſſel was built there. Commodore Whipple thinks it is the greateſt thing he ever did, and deſerves more credit than his going out of Newport in a frigate with diſpatches from congreſs, after paſſing ſeven Britiſh frigates who were lying off the harbour in order to blockade him in there. He is 70 years of age, and was ſix weeks coming down. The diſtance he came is about 2500 miles.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 3.

IMPORTANT.

Captain Francis Baxter, who arrived here yeſterday in the brig Huntreſs, in 39 days from Cadiz, has furniſhed the editors of this gazette, with an extract from his journal, containing the following information.

Extract—"Arrivals from different ports in the Mediterranean.—1ſt, ſix ſail of Brazil ſhips taken by a French privateer, two of which were ſunk. April 20, four arrived at Cadiz—thoſe of the Portugueſe from 18 to 24 guns, and from 100 to 150 men each.

"Orders have been received from the French government by the Spaniſh conſul at Cadiz to take poſſeſſion of all captured American property; which was complied with.

"The king of Spain has given to the French, 12 ſail of the line, ready for ſea, to be officered and manned by Frenchmen.

"Six thouſand French troops were on their march for Cadiz to protect the place; and the French and Spaniſh fleets from Breſt, were daily expected there, where 5 ſail of the line from Ferrol, and two frigates from Breſt had arrived, the latter having on board officers and ſeamen for the above fleet. Fourteen more ſhips of war were daily expected from the Mediterranean.

" Letters from the American conſul at Malaga, and the conſul at Algiers, mention, that eleven ſail of American veſſels had been captured by the Tripolitan cruiſers—and that no American veſſels were permitted to ſail from the Mediterranean without convoy.

" Olivenca, on the frontiers of Portugal, is taken by the French, who ſent in a flag, requeſting the place to be given up, which was agreed to by the Portugueſe, but as the French troops were marching in, 3000 Frenchmen were blown up by the ſpringing of a mine which was prepared for the purpoſe. The remainder of the French, who were exaſperated in the higheſt degree, ruſhed forward, carried the place, and put every ſoul to death. They purſued their march to Charvees, and Alamanda, of which they poſſeſſed themſelves, and put all the Portugueſe in theſe three places to the ſword."

On theſe particulars we have no remarks to make—let the reader decide. Captain Baxter, however, in a poſtſcript to his Journal, ſays, " there is no doubt but the above may be depended on."

Capt. Hoyt, of the Huntreſs, informs us, that he received a letter from the American conſul at Malaga, which mentioned, that no Tripolitan cruiſers had been ſeen further down than to the weſtward of Cape de Gat.

He further informs, that five Engliſh ſail of the line, and two frigates, had lately arrived, and were cruiſing of Cadiz—and that the French and Spaniards had united their colours which had already been hoiſted on board their veſſels.

Auguſt 4.

We forgot to mention yeſterday that there were no American veſſels at Cadiz when the Huntreſs ſailed. The captain informs, that the wine merchants had on hand large quantities of wine; and that the want of vent for it would oblige them to ſuffer the approaching crop to periſh on the vines.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 5.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated June 26th, 1801.

" The peace between this country, Spain and France, was concluded about the 8th or 9th inſtant, and ratified by the two former immediately. The conditions have not been made public; however, it is ſaid great ſacrifices were made in money and diamonds, beſides giving up territory in this kingdom, Brazils and India; and regarding Great-Britain, the ports to be completely ſhut to all ſhips of war and commerce. We have felt very unpleaſant ſenſations ever ſince this treaty has been concluded; not knowing preciſely our own ſituation; but having ſeen the effects of every ſimilar peace concluded by the French, when it ſuited their intereſt to overſtep the terms, we have judged it a matter of prudence to place our property, as quickly as poſſible, out of their reach, and we hope, by the end of this month, that all of it will be ſhipped, and the veſſels all ready to ſail with the firſt convoy that offers. Within theſe few days a new alarm has taken place: It is ſaid to be a very doubtful caſe whether the firſt conſul will ratify this peace or not; in fact, 'tis ſuſpected he will not, and his brother, Lucien Buonaparte, who concluded it at Badajoz, with Mr. Pinto, and the prince of Peace, declared on the receipt of diſpatches, that he much doubted it, and had the courier arrived before he had ſigned it, it would have been broken off; it is likewiſe ſaid, that he has forbidden the court of Spain to publiſh it. The Spaniards are not leſs alarmed than the Portugueſe, from the great bodies of troops that the French are pouring into Spain; ſome people ſuſpect it is to revolutionize Spain, &c. others to make embarkments of troops for Ireland or Italy: be it as it may, it places us again in a very unpleaſant ſituation, and makes every perſon think very ſeriouſly of quitting the country, at leaſt every one that can remove his property. Such as have debts owing them, muſt remain or give them up."

It was currently reported, the day the Hiram left London, that the court of Portugal had made peace with France and Spain, on the 10th of June. An order had been iſſued to put into ſequeſtration all the horſes and mules belonging to Portugueſe and Britiſh ſubjects, which cauſed much uneaſineſs at Liſbon. Two Engliſh packets for Liſbon had been taken by the French—and one had put back to Liſbon in diſtreſs.

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois to a gentleman in this city, dated 17th July.

" You will obſerve by the encloſed copy of a new conſtitution, that the iſland is declared independent and general Touiſſant governor."

A poſtſcript to the letter from which the foregoing is an extract, ſays, " I have been diſappointed in getting a copy of the conſtitution, the printer not being allowed to put them into circulation; but ſhall forward it by the next conveyance."

Extract from a letter written by a gentleman in Ireland, to his friend in Fredericksburg, dated Armagh, May 20.

" There are a great many veſſels arriving in all our ports from your country, and all take back what paſſengers they can accommodate. The emigration will exceed 13,000, and it is thought that if government does not put a ſtop to it, the emigration will be conſiderably greater next ſpring. The oppreſſed people ſeem anxious to get away to your happy country; the poor are in a truly diſtreſſed ſtate, owing to the ſcarcity of proviſions, many are nearly ſtarving.

" It is conjectured that the French again intend viſiting us, and I hope they will be well received."

Extract of another letter to the same gentleman, dated Newry, June 24.

" I am ſorry to inform you the inhabitants of this country never experienced a greater ſcarcity and famine; but thank God, proviſions are become more plenty and lower. Oatmeal was 45s. 6d. per cwt. is now down to 35s; barley meal was 33s. now 25s. 6d; potatoes 7. 7d. per cwt. wheat 35s. rice 44 to 50s. per cwt. The ſtills have all quit working, and no grain malted ſince January laſt, good ſpirits or whiſkey and rum are from 15 to 16s. per gallon, very little of either conſumed at preſent, yarn and linen very high. Our flax-ſeed market has proved a very bad one, out of 13,000 hdds. imported here, I think that upwards of 6000 will remain on hand. Poor people had not money to purchaſe, laſt year's dearth had drained them of all their caſh, and they are now ſelling their property, furniture, &c. in order to procure the common neceſſaries of life.

" The emigration of the middle claſs of people to your country this year far exceeds the numbers that have ſailed for 6 years paſt. Upwards of 6000 will ſail from Warren Point. Flax-ſeed opened at 5l. 10s. to 5l. 13s. 9d. per hdd. for American, and fell rapidly to 60s. per hhd. the Dutch opened at 7l. and fell to 3l. 8. 3d. per hhd. Barrel and tierce ſtaves which ſold laſt year at 16l. are now down to 9l. 10s. per thouſand, and no demand. Very little proviſions were made up here, which cauſed ſo great a depreſſion of that article."

Auguſt 6.

Accounts from Havanna ſtate, that the miniſter of marine at that port had been arreſted at midnight, ſeals put on his papers, and himſelf cloſely confined in the Moro Caſtle. Two admirals and a captain of a ſhip of the line had alſo been put under arreſt. Theſe proceedings were ſaid to have taken place in conſequence of ſome diſagreement with the comptroller-general of the Spaniſh navy.

[*Charleston paper.*]

GEORGE-TOWN, Auguſt 5.

Appointments by the Preſident of the United States.

Samuel Oſgood, ſupervifor for the diſtrict of New-York, in the room of col. Fiſh.

Silas Lee, attorney for the diſtrict of Maine, in the room of Daniel Davis, appointed a judge by the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts.

George Blake, attorney for the diſtrict of Maſſachuſetts, in the place of Harriſon G. Otis, Eſquire.

Benjamin Jarvis, collector Penobſcott.

Malachi Jones, ſurveyor Currituck, N. C. This office was previouſly vacant.

James Irwin, collector Maſſac.

Samuel Duncan, collector Michilimackinac.—Maſſac and Michilimackinac are new ports in which no previous appointments had been made.

Jacob Lewis, of Maſſachuſetts, to be conſul at Calcutta.

The ſupreme court of the United States now ſitting is attended by chief juſtice Marſhall, and by the aſſociate judges Patterſon, of New-Jerſey, Waſhington, of Virginia, Moore, of North-Carolina, and Chaſe, of Maryland. Judge Cuſhing, of Maſſachuſetts, is the only aſſociate whoſe ſeat on the bench is at this time vacant.

WASHINGTON, Auguſt 6.

In the ſtate of New-York an election is to be held for members of a convention to determine the true conſtruction of that article of the conſtitution of that ſtate which reſpects the power of nominating to office, viz. whether it reſides excluſively in the governor, or in each member of the council. The convention is to meet on the ſecond Tueſday in October.

BALTIMORE, Auguſt 7.

Emigrants arrived at New-Castle.

Ship Annawon, Fitch,	Londonderry,	560
Neptune, Lane,	do.	572
Nancies, Lunt,	do.	388
Patty, Straycock,	do.	172
William, Croſthwaite,	do.	294
Liberty, Miller,	Liverpool,	300
Magiſtrate, M'Cobbs,	Newry,	416
Stafford, ——,	——,	600
		3302

By an official report the ſtate of Delaware contains 64,273 inhabitants, of which there are 6,153 ſlaves.

Extract from the statistical account of the parish of Lymington (England) by the reverend Mr. James Finlayson, published in 1791.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF CANINE MADNESS.

There is a ploughman living in the pariſh, named Andrew Shanky, who was bitten by a mad dog in 1783. The cicumſtances of the caſe, and the manner of the cure, being ſingular, and well authenticated, the relating them may lead to ſome important diſcovery in this hitherto unexplored region of medical ſcience.* No ſuſpicion of madneſs was entertained at the time when the dog bit the man's hand, accordingly little regard was paid to it, though it bled conſiderably. The buſineſs in which he was about to be employed, was driving lime, and an hour and an half elapſed before he arrived at the lime kiln.—he ſays that the evening was very cold, and the unſlacked hot lime, blown by the wind, fretted the wound ſo much, that he was obliged to wipe it frequently. Next day being Sunday, the ſame dog bit the other dogs about the houſe, and ſeveral cows belonging to the farmer whom Shanky was ſerving, and likewiſe a maſtiff belonging to a carter, who was paſſing by on the Monday. The farmer began to take ſome precautions; accordingly, the dog was chained down in a ſeparate houſe, where he refuſed food, and died in a few days. The other dogs attempted, ſome time after, to bite the people; the maſtiff turned mad, and was killed. Shanky ſays that his mind was now filled, day and night, with the moſt dreadful apprehenſions, and he laid his account with the moſt horrible kind of death. In three weeks one cow was ſeized with the diſeaſe, and the others ſoon after, till ten of them died. He ſays that the cattle foamed at the mouth, their ſides went like a pair of bellows, their dung became of the conſiſtency and colour of tar, and their hind legs failed, ſo that they fell down and died. The family being interrogated on the ſubject, agree exactly with Shanky; and as he and John Barclay, in the pariſh of Lymington, whom he was ſerving at the time, are men of undoubted veracity, no matter of fact can be better aſcertained, and there is no queſtion but the hot lime from the kiln operated the cure.

Auguſt 8.

An ingenious Swede has ſeveral years preſerved his fruit trees by the following means, from having their bloſſom blighted by froſts in the ſpring. When the froſts come on, in the end of autumn, he pours water in abundance round the trunks of the trees, ſo that the roots feel the impreſſion of the cold. In the beginning of ſpring, he heaps ſnow upon them, by which the vegetation is retarded, and the trees are hindered from bloſſoming too ſoon. Conſequently, the buds do not appear till there is no longer any thing to be feared from the ſpring froſts.

Auguſt 10.

OFFICIAL.

Appointments by the president of the United States.

Alexander Wollcott, collector Middletown, Connecticut, in the room of Chauncey Whittelſey.

Ephraim Kirby, ſupervisor Connecticut, vice John Cheſter.

Extract of a letter from William Savage, Esq; agent of the United States, dated Kingston, July 6, 1801.

" A great number of American ſeamen have lately been liberated from the ſeveral ſhips of war on this ſtation, and a proper reſpect is now paid to my ſignature as the accredited agent of the United States here. Could the American maſters that continually are arriving here, think it their duty to call on me as they entered, with their crews, my ſignature on the back of the protections would prevent their people from impreſſment, as well as the expence and trouble that ariſes to procure men in the room of thoſe taken from them."

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

The petition of the maſters and ſupercargoes of American veſſels lying in the port of Barcelona, the 15th May, 1801,

Humbly ſheweth,

That your petitioners came into the Mediterranean ſea, in the purſuit of a lawful commerce, and a juſt reliance on the faith of exiſting treaties, for protection againſt any depredation that might be attempted on them; it is with pain they have therefore now to repreſent the actual ſituation, in which they are placed by the baſhaw of Tripoli having declared war againſt the American flag. They forbear intruding on you, by dilating on the unhappy conſequences that uſually reſult from a rupture with a Barbary ſtate. Senſible of the exquiſite feelings which are yet alive to the ſufferings of our fellow-citizens, when under that worſt of humen degradation, ſlavery, a repetition of which is now threatened, and may in all probability be at this moment felt by many of our unſuſpecting countrymen, who could not be appriſed of their danger.

Your petitioners look to their government for aid and protection againſt the ruthleſs hand of a barbarous enemy, to whoſe tyrannic graſp upwards of three hundred citizens of the United States (now waiting to return to their families and friends) would be expoſed, if they attempted to leave this port; they therefore ſolicit your prompt attention to their ſituation, that ſhips of war may be ſent to this place, to protect them in this hour of danger and calamity. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed by twenty-three American maſters.)

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS.

We are informed, by a reſpectable correſpondent, that our miniſter at the court of London has obtained an order to the Weſt-Indies and Halifax, which will put an end to the capture of our veſſels on the plea, *that we could not carry on an indirect trade from our own ports with the enemy of England, in articles manufactured or produced in the enemy-country*; this order, joined to the reform of the colony courts of admiralty, will be of great advantage to our trade, ſhould the war continue, which is not improbable. One court is to be eſtabliſhed at Martinique, another at Jamaica, and a third at Halifax. The two firſt will have juriſdiction over all the iſlands, and the ſalaries of the judges will be from 2 to £. 3000 ſterling per annum. The proceſs of thoſe courts, as well as that of the court of appeals, will be abridged, and made to reach, in the firſt inſtance, the owners and bail as well as the captors. They will have power to ſend cargoes to England for ſale under proper ſecurity, the money to be lodged in the bank. It is alſo expected, that a regulation will be eſtabliſhed to prevent the money from going into the hands of the captors or their agents, in any caſe, 'till it is definitively decreed to belong to them, and that the prizes

* *It is said to have been the opinion of the late Sir John Pringle, that no cure had yet been found for the bite of a mad dog, and probably never would.*

shall be sent to Jamaica or Martinique, instead of being sent to other islands, and their papers or copies sent to the respective courts. These regulations would be a great security against the abuses which our commerce has suffered from the courts and cruisers of the British colonies. [*Boston pap.*]

JAMES MACKUBIN

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Annapolis, that he is a candidate for their favour, and solicits their suffrages at the ensuing election for an elector of the senate.

Wednesday, August 12, 1801.

The TEMPLE *of* TRUTH,

A *Theological, Moral* and *Scientific* Work,

CHIEFLY DESIGNED AS AN

ANTIDOTE AGAINST DEISM,

Just published in BALTIMORE, and to be continued *(weekly)* if proper encouragement is given.

Any person wishing to become a subscriber to the above work, may receive the first number immediately, as a few copies have already come to hand.

Subscriptions received at this office.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER QUARTER.

NOTICE.

THERE will be an election held at the respective districts in Anne-Arundel county on the first Monday of September next, to make choice of two electors for the county aforesaid, to elect a senate for the State of Maryland.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

August 12, 1801.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the state of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of ABRAHAM CLAUDE, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the thirteenth day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of August, 1801.

ELIZABETH CLAUDE, Administratrix.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the evening of the first instant, a negro man called CHARLES, a short black fellow, thirty-five years of age, strong and active, broad shoulders, large face, nose, mouth, and thick lips, marked in the face by the small-pox; his left ear is much smaller than the right; he walks remarkably wide, and turns his toes very much in. He went off about this time last year, and was out nine months, employed by, and taken in the house of, a free negro, who rents land of Samuel Ward, near Herring creek church, who knew him to be my slave; he has a quick way of speaking, and a remarkable down look when spoken to. It is presumed he will make for the Federal City or Baltimore, and will endeavour to pass for a free man, and probably will take the name of, and may obtain a pass from, some free negro. A reward of twenty dollars will be paid for taking and securing him at either of the above cities, or ten dollars if taken a less distance, with reasonable expences if delivered to Joseph Taylor, or

W. BROGDEN.

Anne-Arundel county, July 20, 1801.

TAKEN up adrift, in Patapsco river, about the 1st instant, a small BATTEAU, about fifteen feet long and four wide. The owner may have it again on proving property and paying charges, by applying to the subscriber, living near the mouth of Stoney creek.

JOHN BOONE, Sen.

Anne-Arundel county, August 11, 1801.

THE subscriber OFFERS for SALE, a piece of LAND, lying on the main road leading from Upper-Marlborough to Alexandria, about seven miles from the latter place, and six from the Federal City, about thirty acres of which are cleared, and have on it an orchard of very good fruit, and a tobacco house, and is well enclosed; the balance is well timbered land. He will also sell about eighty acres of land, lying within three miles of Broad Creek, with some improvements, and a small orchard of different kinds of fruit. The terms of sale will be, one half down, and for the balance a short credit will be given, on payment of which an indisputable title to the lands will be made to the purchaser, by the subscriber.

MICHAEL HOWE.

June 9, 1801

Warning to Trespassers.

NOTICE, I have purchased STRAWBERRY-HILL, near Annapolis, and hereby forewarn all persons from hunting with either dog or gun, or cutting, or in any manner trespassing thereon, as I am determined to put the law in force against all offenders.

WILLIAM CATON.

Annapolis, April 6, 1801.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the Chancellor of Maryland, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at Mr. CATON's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Saturday the fifth day of September next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

THE real estate of GEORGE JOHNSON, deceased, consisting of an undivided one third part in part of two lots of ground, situate in the said city of Annapolis, and distinguished according to the plat thereof as follows, viz. lot No. 73, extending from the public circle to Church-street, whereon is a good brick dwelling-house, with other necessary improvements fronting on the said circle, in the possession of JOHN JOHNSON, Esquire, and also a good dwelling-house, with other suitable improvements, fronting on Church-street, in the possession of RICHARD HARWOOD, Esquire, and also lot No. 50, being an unimproved lot, fronting on South-East-street, in the possession of JOHN WHEELER. Twelve months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond, with good security, conditioned for the payment of principal and interest in one year from the day of sale.

The creditors of the said George Johnson who have not yet exhibited their claims, are hereby notified and directed to file their accounts, with the vouchers, in the chancery-office, on or before the 6th day of November next, the chancellor having limitted the time for receiving the said claims to three months from the day of this publication.

ROBERT DENNY, Trustee.

Annapolis, August 6, 1801.

Sixty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Monday the 27th instant, living on Poplar Island, in Talbot county, two negro lads named FRANK and JOE.

FRANK is a mulatto, about nineteen years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high; had on when he went away, a country linen shirt, ticklenburg trousers, and a half worn coarse hat, one pair of shop trousers fringed at the bottom, one nankeen round jacket. Frank, when spoken to, has a down look, pretty smart and active, and is a good hand by water, and knows the Chesapeake bay very well.

JOE is a black lad, about fifteen years old, of low stature, but well made, much marked with the small-pox; had on when he went away, a country linen shirt, ticklenburg trousers, a white under jacket, and half worn coarse hat. Joe is also a smart active fellow, and is a good hand by water, both having been frequently engaged in my vessels; both these lads are the property of Mr. CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton, and have been under a lease to me some years. Whoever will bring the said lads to me, or secure them, so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward if taken out of the state, or THIRTY DOLLARS for either of them; if taken in the state FORTY DOLLARS for both, or TWENTY for either of them, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbid harbouring or carrying them off at their peril.

WILLIAM SEARS.

Poplar Island, July 30, 1801.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Charles county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estates of ROSWELL MUDD and ELECTIUS MUDD, late of Charles county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said estates are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estates. Given under my hand, this 27th day of July, 1801.

HENRY T. MUDD.

ALL persons having claims against the estates of RICHARD STRINGER, or Dr. SAMUEL STRINGER, both of Elk-Ridge, deceased, are requested to exhibit them, legally proved, and passed by the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, to the subscriber, who hath obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of the former, and letters testamentary on that of the latter; to the end that he may be enabled to settle the same in due course of law.

FREDERICK STRINGER.

N. B. The subscriber resides in the city of Baltimore, in Lovely-lane, between Calvert and South-streets, at the house of Mr. James Martin, cabinet-maker.

F. S.

Elk-Ridge, July 3, 1801. w 8

NOTICE,

To the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county.

ALL persons indebted for officers fees, due for the year 1800, are requested to prepare for immediate payment, as, after the tenth of August next, the shortest methods will be taken to enforce it, without respect to persons.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

July 6, 1801.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of ROBERT JOHN SMITH, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally attested, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

JOHN SMITH, } Executors.
ROBERT A. SMITH, }

June 30, 1801.

By his EXCELLENCY

BENJAMIN OGLE,

GOVERNOR of MARYLAND,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of Maryland, did, by an act passed at November session, seventeen hundred and ninety, entitled, An act directing the time, places and manner of holding elections for representatives of this state, in the congress of the United States, and for the regulation of the said elections, and also to repeal the act of assembly therein mentioned, direct, that the governor and council, after having received the returns, papers, and instruments, containing the number of votes for representatives of this state, in the congress of the United States, should enumerate and ascertain the number of votes for each and every candidate and person chosen as a representative, and by proclamation, signed by the governor, and dispersed through the state, should declare the names of the persons duly elected as representatives: We, in pursuance of the directions of the said act, do, by this our proclamation, declare, that by the returns made to us it appears, that JOHN CAMPBELL, Esquire, was elected for the first district; RICHARD SPRIGG, junior, Esquire, was elected for the second district; THOMAS PLATER, Esquire, was elected for the third district; DANIEL HEISTER, Esquire, was elected for the fourth district; SAMUEL SMITH, Esquire, was elected for the fifth district; JOHN ARCHER, Esquire, was elected for the sixth district; JOSEPH HOPPER NICHOLSON, Esquire, was elected for the seventh district; and JOHN DENNIS, Esquire, was elected for the eighth district.

Given in council, at the City of Annapolis, under the seal of the State of Maryland, this first day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and one.

BEN. OGLE.

By the Governor,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

ORDERED, That the foregoing proclamation be published eight times in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, the Federalist, at the City of Washington, the Rights of Man, at Frederick-town, and in Mr. Cowan's paper, at Easton.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY.

HADDAWAY's FERRY
And
MAIL STAGE.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a mail hath been established by law from the city of Annapolis across the Chesapeake Bay, by the subscribers ferry to the town of Easton, in Talbot county. The mail leaves Annapolis on every Friday morning at 6 o'clock, and is carried in the subscriber's boat across the bay, to his landing on the eastern shore; from whence it is carried in his stage to Easton. It leaves Easton on every Saturday, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and returns to Annapolis by the same rout and conveyances. He hath provided himself, with a stage and team of horses, and two convenient boats, for the accommodation of passengers, which he proposes to run in the manner above mentioned, in conformity with the establishment of the mail, and flatters himself the public will derive from this scheme the greatest utility and satisfaction.

For the accommodation of passengers on other days, he shall hold his stage and packet boats in readiness at all times, when either may be necessary for the conveyance of persons; and to render the passage still more certain and expeditious, he has furnished himself with a chaise and saddle horses for their service.

The seat of government being now established at the city of Washington, it may be expected that the communications from thence to the eastern shore, through the city of Annapolis, will be frequent. To make them easy and commodious, is the design of the subscriber; and the same passage across the bay may be made subservient to the citizens of Baltimore.

His landing is excellent, and it very rarely happens in the winter that the passage is hindered by the ice: the road from thence to Easton is level and most agreeable to travellers.

The fare for every passenger from Easton to his landing is one dollar and twenty-five cents, and from his landing to Annapolis one dollar and three quarters. Baggage in the usual proportion.

Entertainment at his dwelling-house, near the landing, for passengers and horses, upon reasonable terms.

WILLIAM HADDAWAY, Junior.

N. B. A regular mail is established between the city of Washington and Annapolis.

Bay Side, June 24, 1801.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JOHN SAPPINGTON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are hereby requested to bring them in, legally attested, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

ANNE SAPPINGTON, Executrix.

A Brindle STEER,

CAME to my plantation some time in October, 1799, he was then supposed to be about two years old, marked with a crop and slit in the right ear, and a crop in the left ear. The owner of said steer is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

June 29, 1801. BENJAMIN BENSON.

CITY TAVERN,
Sign of the Indian King and Queen,
ANNAPOLIS.

WILLIAM CATON

RETURNS his ſincere thanks to his friends and the public for the encouragement he has received ſince his commencing his preſent buſineſs, and aſſures them that nothing ſhall be wanting on his part to give general ſatisfaction to all who may pleaſe to honour him with their cuſtom. His houſe is now completely provided with every neceſſary article of the beſt quality, and he ſolicits the encouragement and patronage of a generous public.

He has rented that large, airy, and commodious houſe lately occupied by Mrs. Mann, where ladies and gentlemen can be accommodated with board and lodging, diſtinct from his tavern, in a handſome ſtyle, at a reduced price, by the day, month, or year.

Having provided himſelf with the beſt hay and oats, he will take horſes to ſtand at livery, on the loweſt terms. He has alſo laid in a large quantity of ice for the ſummer ſeaſon. 16

LLOYD M. LOWE,

BEGS leave to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has removed to the houſe in Corn-Hill-ſtreet, formerly the property of Beriah Maybury, where he will take boarders by the day, week, month or year, and endeavour to give ſatisfaction.

He has alſo opened a grocery ſtore, where he keeps a general aſſortment of groceries of the beſt kind, which he will ſell for caſh on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Annapolis, April 16, 1801. 16

THE ſubſcriber returns his moſt ſincere thanks to the public in general for the liberal encouragement he has met with ſince he commenced buſineſs in this city, he has lately laid in a large aſſortment of the beſt timber, and can ſupply any perſon with waggons, carts, ploughs, cider mills, on a new conſtruction, ſpinning-wheels, and ſcythe cradles, on the ſhorteſt notice; he likewiſe repairs carriages and Windſor chairs, with elegance and diſpatch, he therefore hopes, by his punctuality and attention to buſineſs, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

RICHARD DAW.

N. B. The above articles will be ſold on the loweſt terms for caſh. Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

Annapolis, February 19, 1801. 25

ALEXANDER WELSH,
Clock and Watch-maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he has juſt removed from Baltimore to this city, to carry on the above buſineſs. He aſſures the public, that every exertion will be uſed to deſerve their favours.

He repairs clocks and watches of every deſcription.

N. B. Warranted watches, and ſome faſhionable articles in the jewellery line, for ſale. 24

LAWS of MARYLAND,
Compiled by WILLIAM KILTY, ESQUIRE,
With a copious INDEX,
In two volumes,
Handſomely bound in calf, and lettered,
Printed under the authority of the General Aſſembly,
Price, Twenty-five Dollars,
Are now ready for SALE, and may be had at the Printing-Office, Annapolis.

The following is an extract from the report of the committee of the Houſe of Delegates appointed to examine the work.

"THE committee to whom was referred the memorial of William Kilty, having referred to the reſolutions of the general aſſembly, by which the memorialiſt has been appointed to reviſe and prepare for publication a complete edition of the laws of this ſtate now in force, and inſpected the manner in which the work has been executed, are of opinion that the ſame has been prepared with great labour, and diſtinguiſhed accuracy and ability."

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 28th of September laſt, a ſtout well made mulatto fellow, by the name of NED, he is about 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with ſtreight black hair like that of a white perſon; he had on when he went away, an oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers and a ſhort white kerſey coat, he alſo took with him ſome other cloaths. Whoever takes up the ſaid fellow, and ſecures him in any gaol in the ſtate of Maryland, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, with all reaſonable charges, and if taken out of the ſtate aforeſaid, and brought home, ſhall receive ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, with reaſonable charges, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living near the Head of Severn river, in Anne-Arundel county, in the ſtate of Maryland.

F. HAMMOND.

N. B. All perſons are forewarned harbouring the ſaid fellow on their peril.

November 15, 1800.

GIDEON WHITE,
HAS JUST RECEIVED, FOR SALE,

From LEE's and Co. Patent and Family Medicine ſtore Baltimore,

A freſh ſupply of the following valuable medicines:

DR. HAHN's GENUINE WATER.

A ſovereign remedy for all diſeaſes of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakneſs or of accident, ſpeedily removing inflammations, deſtumons of rheum, dullneſs, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure thoſe maladies which frequently ſucceed the ſmall-pox, meazles, and fevers, and wonderfully ſtrengthening a weak ſight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of ſight.*

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet diſcovered which gives immediate and laſting relief in the moſt ſevere inſtances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE

Is recommended (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleaſant preparation for chopped and ſore lips, and every blemiſh and inconvenience occaſioned by colds, fevers, &c. ſpeedily reſtoring a beautiful roſy colour and delicate ſoftneſs to the lips.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER
FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and ſtrengthens the gums, preſerves the enamel from decay, and cleanſes and whitens the teeth, abſorbing all that acrimonius ſlime and foulneſs, which ſuffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

DR. HAMILTON's
GRAND RESTORATIVE,

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the ſpeedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which reſult from diſſipated pleaſures—juvenile indiſcretions—reſidence in climates unfavourable to the conſtitution—the immoderate uſe of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other deſtructive intemperance—the unſkilful or exceſſive uſe of mercury—the diſeaſes peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extenſive experience to be abſolutely unparalled in the cure of—nervous diſorders, conſumptions, lowneſs of ſpirits, loſs of appetite, impurity of the blood, hyſterical affections, inward weakneſſes, violent cramps in the ſtomach and back, indigeſtion, melancholy, gout in the ſtomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emiſſions, ſeminal weakneſſes, obſtinate gleets, fluor albus, (or whites) impotency, barrenneſs, &c. &c.

In caſes of extremity where the long prevalence and obſtinacy of diſeaſe has brought on a general impoveriſhment of the ſyſtem, exceſſive debility of the whole frame, and a waſting of the fleſh which no nouriſhment or cordial could repair, a perſeverance in the uſe of this medicine has performed the moſt aſtoniſhing cures.

The grand reſtorative is prepared in pills as well as in a fluid form, which aſſiſts conſiderably in producing a gradual and laſting effect. Their virtues remain unimpaired for years in any climate.

DR. HAMILTON's
Genuine Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard.

FOR the cure of rheumatiſm, gout, rheumatic gout, palſy, lumbago, numbneſs, white-ſwellings, chilblains, ſprains, bruiſes, acute and chronic rheumatiſm.

Many perſons have been much diſappointed by purchaſing medicines under the name of Eſſence of Muſtard, which are perfectly different from this remedy—the ſuperior qualities of which Dr. Hamilton begs leave to prove by the following cures, ſelected from a numerous liſt.

From Mr. Charles Willet, Plaſterer, Pratt-ſtreet, Baltimore.

Sir,

I SEND you the particulars of my cure by Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard, that you may make it known for the benefit of others. About two months ago I ſtrained my right knee ſo violently by a fall, that I was unable to walk without a crutch, I tried Britiſh oil, opodeldoc and other medicines, but grew conſiderably worſe, and the part became inflamed and ſwelled to a conſiderable degree, when I was recommended to the Eſſence of Muſtard, and by uſing two bottles I was able to walk in leſs than a week, and am now as hearty as ever.

Dec. 30, 1799. CHARLES WILLET.

Mr. Henry Reeſe, Butcher, Proprietor of No. 24, Centre market-houſe, Baltimore.

Sir,

ABOUT two months ago, your valuable medicine proved of ſingular ſervice to me, I was not able to move from my room for upwards of a fortnight, with the rheumatiſm or rheumatic gout in my left foot and ancle, when Dr. Buchanan recommended the Eſſence of Muſtard, as the only medicine to be depended on, and directed me where to procure it, and by uſing leſs than a quarter of a bottle and a few of the pills, I was able to ride to market next day, and have been perfectly free from my complaint ever ſince.

Jan. 4, 1800. HENRY REESE.

Mrs. Mary M'Cree, wife of Mr. George M'Cree, grocer, Bond-ſtreet, Fell's Point, was perfectly cured (by perſevering in the uſe of Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard) of a rheumatic complaint of eleven years ſtanding. The greateſt part of laſt winter ſhe was unable to dreſs or undreſs without aſſiſtance, ſhe had the beſt medical advice both in Europe and America without effect.

DR. HAMILTON's *celebrated*
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have relieved upwards of eighteen thouſand perſons of all ages, within nine months paſt, in various dangerous complaints, ariſing from worms, and from foulneſs or obſtructions in the ſtomach and bowels—they are a remedy ſuited to every age and conſtitution, contain nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and are ſo mild in their operation that they cannot injure the moſt delicate pregnant lady, or the tendereſt infant of a week old, ſhould no worms exiſt in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanſe the ſtomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offenſive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal diſorders.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongſt the faſhionable throughout Europe,

As an invaluable coſmetic, perfectly innocent and ſafe, free from any corroſive and repellent mineral, (the baſis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemiſhes of the face and ſkin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, pits after the ſmall-pox, inflammatory redneſs, ſcurfs, tetters, ringworms, ſunburns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c.

The Perſian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, inſenſible perſpiration which is eſſential to the health—Yet its ſalutary effects are ſpeedy and permanent, rendering the ſkin delicately ſoft and ſmooth, improving the complexion and reſtoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handſome one more ſo.

HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
Celebrated for

Evacuating ſuperfluous bile, and preventing its morbid ſecretion—removing obſtinate coſtiveneſs, and reſtoring loſt appetite.

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Thouſands can teſtify of their being cured by theſe drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in an hundred has had occaſion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

DR. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE
GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

CHURCH's GENUINE COUGH DROPS,
A ſovereign, ſpeedy and effectual remedy in

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Catarrhs,	Wheezings,
Shortneſs of breath,	Congealed phlegm,
Ticklings in the throat,	Spitting of blood,
Tightneſs of the cheſt,	Soreneſs of the breaſt and
Hooping cough,	ſtomach, &c. &c.

Aſthmas and conſumptions,
And all diſorders of the breaſts and lungs.

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Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once uſing.

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With the medicine is given a deſcription of the ſymptoms which obtain in every ſtage of the diſeaſe with copious directions for their treatment, ſo as to accompliſh a perfect cure in the ſhorteſt time, and with the leaſt inconvenience poſſible.

Thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe any of the above articles are cautioned againſt the impoſition of inferior medicines, and to inquire for them only of *Mr. Gideon White.*

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